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FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

QUESTIONS

IN

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Ten Examination Papers for Entrance to High Schools.

The Questions in History and Geography for the Primary and Third Class Examinations of the years 1888 to 1892.

The Questions in History and Geography for the Matriculation Examinations of Toronto University for the years 1883 to 1892.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY

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PREFACE.

This collection of Questions in History, contains ten entrance examination papers and five papers set for the Primary and Third Class Examinations, together with all the questions given at the Matriculation Examinations of Toronto University for the years 1883 to 1892 inclusive.

By referring to the index it will be observed that the questions for the three examinations are in separate groups, arranged when possible in chronological order. Such questions as did not admit of chronological arrangement are classified by topics.

What is most important in the History prescribed for the Public and High Schools of Ontario? These questions are the answer of a considerable number of examiners to this inquiry. To what use can this book be put? When assigning a lesson, say, on the reign of Queen Elizabeth, dictate to your pupils a few questions the answers to which cannot be gotten without a complete reading of the lesson to be prepared. Make the questions and their answers the basis for discussing the subject at the next recitation.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. How did William the Norman come to be king of the English? What changes did he and his sons make in England? v=12. Dec. 1885.

2. Give an account of the effects produced upon the people of England by the Norman Conquest. v=12. Dec. 1887.

3. Give an account of any two invasions of Great Britain, with the results thereof. v=12½. June. 1890.

4. Tell what you know about the reign of King John. v=12. Dec. 1884.

5. Sketch briefly the reign of King John, and show what liberties and privileges of the English people were then secured. v=12½. June, 1890.

6. State the causes which led up to the granting of Magna Charta. Give its chief provisions. v=13. June, 1889.

7. State the chief provisions of the Magna Charta. What led to its being signed? Why is it valued so highly? v=12. Dec. 1885.

8. Mention the principal events of the reign of Henry VII. How did he come to the throne? v=16. July, 1879.

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*V 12, indicates value of question. Dec. 1885, indicates the date of the examination.

9. Explain why Henry VIII., Edward IV., Simon de Montford, and the Battle of Bosworth Field are important in the history of the English people. v=12. Dec. 1887.

10. State the chief events of the Reign of Elizabeth, showing why each of them is important. v=12. Dec. 1887.

11. Tell what is meant by Limited Monarchy, Magna Charta, the Wars of the Roses, the Spanish Armada. v=16. July, 1879.

12. What was Queen Elizabeth's claim to the throne of England? Show the importance of her reign as regards (*a*) literature and (*b*) commerce. v=12½. June, 1890.

13. Give an account of the great changes that took place in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. v=10. Dec. 1885.

14. Name the Tudor sovereigns in order, explaining how they were related to one another; and give as full an account as you can of the last one of them. v=12. Dec. 1890.

15. Give an account of the "Great Rebellion," stating its causes and its results. v=12. Dec. 1890.

16. What should we admire and what should we condemn in the character and conduct of King John, Cardinal Wolsey, Hampden, and Charles I.? v=12. Dec. 1885.

17. Who was Oliver Cromwell, and how did he rise to the position of Protector? v=10. Dec. 1884.

18. Give an account of the circumstance that led to the establishment of the Protectorate. v=12½. June, 1890.

19. What do you understand by "The Commonwealth"? How long did it last in England, and what brought it to a close? v=12. July, 1879.

20. What did the Habeas Corpus Act enact? In whose reign was it passed? v=8. Dec. 1884.

21. What is meant by "The New Monarchy"? What led to its establishment, and what to its overthrow? v=12. Dec. 1890.

22. What were the chief characteristics of "The New Monarchy"? State the events that led to its establishment, and show wherein it differed from The Monarchy which preceded it and that which succeeded it. v=12. Dec. 1887.

23. Give an account of four of the principal incidents in the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament. v=13. June, 1889.

24. Give an account of *any* two of the following:—

(*a*) The Feudal System.
(*b*) The Great Charter.
(*c*) The Petition of Right.
(*d*) The Execution of Charles I.
(*e*) The Act of Settlement, 1701. v=12. 1892.

25. Write explanatory notes upon any three of the following:—

(*a*) The Witangemot.
(*b*) The Statute of Præmunire.

(*c*) The Petition of Right.
(*d*) The Act of Settlement. v=12. Dec. 1889.

26. In whose reign were England and Scotland united? v=4. July, 1879.

27. Write short notes on the Jacobite Rebellions and the Seven years' War. v=13. July, 1889.

28. State briefly the causes and the results of the American War of Independence, and the Revolution of 1688. v=10. Dec. 1885.

29. Give an account of *any two* of the following.

(*a*) The defeat of the Spanish Armada.
(*b*) The Gunpowder Plot.
(*c*) The Massacre of Glencoe.
(*d*) The South Sea Scheme.
(*e*) The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. v=12. 1891.

30. Give an account of any two great writers or statesmen in each of the following:—

(1) The reign of Queen Elizabeth.
(2) The "Fifty Years of Whig Rule." v=13. June, 1889.

31. Under what circumstances were the parliaments of Ireland and Scotland united to that of England? Give dates, and the terms of union. v=13. June, 1889.

32. Give an account of the Irish Parliament (1782-1801), and explain the significance of the three crosses on the "Union Jack." v=12. 1891.

33. Tell briefly what you know about the Duke of Marlborough, or Lord Nelson. v=12. July, 1879.

34. Give an account of the Battle of Waterloo, the causes which led to it, and the effect on Great Britain. v=12. 1892.

35. Sketch the part England took in the struggle against Napoleon. v=13. Dec. 1889.

36. Give a brief account of England's struggle against Napoleon. v=13. June, 1889.

37. State definitely the great national questions which were decided by any four of the following battles:—

(*a*) Bannockburn.
(*b*) Naseby.
(*c*) Plassey.
(*d*) Quebec.
(*e*) Waterloo. v=12. 1891.

38. Name two great political leaders of the reigns of George II. and George III. and state as fully as you can, what each of them did to advance the interests of the English people. v=12. Dec. 1887.

39. What makes an event important in history? Give a full account of what you consider the two most important events in the reign of George III., showing why they are important. v=12. Dec. 1890.

40. Write full notes on any four of the following:—

(*a*) The Act of Settlement.
(*b*) The Test Act.
(*c*) Petition of Right.
(*d*) Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
(*e*) Union of England and Scotland.
(*f*) The literary men of the reigns of the Georges.
(*g*) Thomas à Becket. v=12. Dec. 1890.

41. What changes did the Reform Bill make? What other reforms took place in the reign of William IV.? v=12. Dec. 1889.

42. To whose influence and advocacy was the Repeal of the Corn Laws due, what were the causes therefor, and what beneficial results flowed therefrom? v=13. June, 1889.

43. Write brief notes on :—

(*a*) The Declaration of Rights.
(*b*) The Treaty of Union.
(*c*) The Abolition of Slavery.
(*d*) The Repeal of the Corn Laws. v=16. Dec. 1884.

44. In what reigns were the following Acts passed, and what was the object of each :—

(*a*) Act of Uniformity.
(*b*) Habeas Corpus.
(*c*) Act of Settlement.
(*d*) Catholic Emancipation.
(*e*) Reform Bill? v=13. June, 1889.

45. Write explanatory notes on the following :—

(*a*) The Epoch of Reform.
(*b*) The Revolution Settlement.
(*c*) The Growth of the Democracy. v=12. Dec. 1887.

46. Narrate briefly the career of any three of the following :—

(*a*) Mary Queen of Scots.
(*b*) Sir Thomas Wentworth.

(*c*) John Hampden.
(*d*) The Duke of Monmouth.
(*e*) Lord Nelson.
(*f*) Sir Robert Peel. v=12. 1892.

47. Define:—

(*a*) National Exchequer.
(*b*) Fiscal Policy.
(*c*) Trial by jury. v=12. 1884.

48. Explain (as well as you can) how England is governed. v=14. Dec. 1884.

49. Of what does the Parliament of Great Britain consist, and how does the Canadian Parliament differ from it? v=12. July, 1879.

50. Write notes on four great events which mark the reign of Queen Victoria. v=12. 1891.

51. Explain as fully as you can, how it has come about that the power of the Sovereign is now less than it was three centuries ago. v=12. Dec. 1890.

52. Write brief notes on:—

(*a*) The first Reform Bill.
(*b*) The abolition of Slavery.
(*c*) The Chartists.
(*d*) The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.
v=12½. June, 1890.

3. Give an account of:—

(*a*) The Indian mutiny.
(*b*) The chief writers of the Victorian Era.
v=12. Dec. 1889.

54. Give an account of the reign of Victoria under the following heads:—

(*a*) The Chartists.
(*b*) The Repeal of the Corn Laws.
(*c*) The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.
(*d*) The Character of the Period. v=12. Dec. 1887.

55. Narrate briefly the career of any three of the following men:—

(*a*) Robert Bruce.
(*b*) Oliver Cromwell.
(*c*) Archbishop Laud.
(*d*) The Duke of Marlborough.
(*e*) Lord Clive.
(*f*) John Bright. v=12. 1891.

56. Give as full an account as you can of the life and chief works of any two of the following:—

(*a*) Chaucer.
(*b*) Spenser.
(*c*) Shakespeare.
(*d*) Milton.
(*e*) Burns.
(*f*) Sir Walter Scott.
(*g*) Tennyson. v=12. Dec. 1887.

57. Give as full an account as you can of the careers of any three of the following:—

(*a*) Washington.
(*b*) Fox.
(*c*) Burke.
(*d*) Pitt (the elder).
(*e*) Gladstone. v=12. Dec. 1889.

58. Define heir-apparent and heir-presumptive. How will the death of the late Duke of Clarence affect the succession? Contrast the right of heirship to the throne of Great Britain now with that claimed by the Stuarts. v=12. 1892.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

59. Narrate the principal events connected with the discovery and early settlement of Canada. v=14. Dec. 1890.

60. Write a brief account of the administration and explorations of Champlain. v=13. 1889.

61. Make a summary of the services rendered to Canada by each of the following:—

(*a*) Champlain.
(*b*) Frontenac.
(*c*) De Vaudreuil. v=14. Dec. 1887.

62. Explain, as fully as you can, the causes that led to the conquest of Canada. v=14. Dec. 1890.

63. Relate, as clearly as you can, any circumstances in connection with the City of Quebec that makes it of interest in Canadian history, v=12½. June, 1890.

64. Make a summary of the services rendered to Canada by Champlain, La Salle, and Wolfe. v=14. Dec. 1889.

65. Give an account of the Capture of Quebec. By what treaty and at what time was Britain's authority over Canada confirmed? What portions of North America are under the control of Britain as a result of this Treaty? v—14. 1892.

66. What gave rise to the War of American Independence? Give a brief account of it. v—12½. June, 1890.

67. State fully the causes and the results of the American War of Independence. v—12. 1891.

68. State what you know of the period of Military Rule in Canada. What circumstances led to the passing of the Quebec Act and the Constitutional Act, and what were the provisions of each of these Acts? v—14. Dec. 1887.

69. Sketch briefly the leading events of the War of 1812-14. v—12½. June, 1890.

70. Write explanatory notes upon :—

(*a*) The Quebec Act.
(*b*) United Empire Loyalists.
(*c*) The Constitutional Act. v—14. Dec. 1889.

71. Show, as fully as you can, why Lord Durham and Mr. Poulett Thompson are important in the history of Canada. v—14. Dec. 1887.

72. Write an explanatory note on each of the following:—

(*a*) The Constitutional Act of 1791.
(*b*) The Act of Union of 1841. v—14. 1891.

73. What important events occurred in Canada during

the administration of Lord Elgin, and why are they important? v—14. Dec. 1889.

74. Give an account of the dispute which led to the Ashburton Treaty. State the terms of the Treaty. v—14. 1892.

75. Narrate the circumstance which led to Confederation. v—13. 1889.

76 What is meant by the "Confederation of the British American Provinces"? When and how was it brought about? v—14. 1891.

77. What are the chief provisions of the British North America Act? Why is so much importance attached to this Act by the people of Canada? v—14. 1892.

78. Why is each of the following important in the history of the English people:—

(*a*) The Battle of Bosworth.
(*b*) The Seven Years' War.
(*c*) The British North America Act.
(*d*) Sir Robert Peel? v—12. Dec. 1885.

79. Write brief notes on:—

(*a*) The Family Compact.
(*b*) The Clergy Reserves.
(*c*) McKenzie's Rebellion.
(*d*) The British North America Act. v—12½. June, 1890.

80. Write explanatory notes on any four of the following:—

(*a*) The "Patriot's War."
(*b*) The Clergy Reserves.

(*c*) Reciprocity with the United States.
(*d*) Federal Union.
(*e*) Legislative Union. v—14. Dec. 1890.

81. Write Explanatory notes on any three of the following:—

(*a*) Family Compact.
(*b*) Clergy Reserves.
(*c*) United Empire Loyalists.
(*d*) Rebellion Losses Bill.
(*e*) Supreme Court of Canada. v—13. 1889.

82. Write brief notes on any three of the following men:—

(*a*) La Salle.
(*b*) Tecumseh.
(*c*) William Lyon Mackenzie.
(*d*) Louis Riel.
(*e*) Dr. Egerton Ryerson.
(*f*) The Premier of Canada.
(*g*) The Premier of Ontario. v—14. 1891.

83. Explain the steps by which the Dominion of Canada obtained complete control of the North-west. v—14. Dec. 1890.

84. Explain fully the importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway. v—14. 1891.

85. In whom is the sovereign power in Canada vested? Of whom does the Dominion Parliament consist? How are the laws made in the Dominion Parliament? v—14. Dec. 1889.

86. Explain the meaning of the following statement:—

"In Canada all questions of government are settled in Parliament, in which both sovereign and people have a voice." v—8. Dec. 1885.

87. Show, as fully as you can, that in both parliamentary and municipal matters Canada is governed by the people. v—14. Dec. 1887.

88. By whom is each of the following appointed:—Governor-general, Lieutenant-governor, Premier of the Dominion, Premiers of the Provinces, Senators, Judges, Mayors of Cities, Wardens of Counties, Reeves of Townships, Trustees of Public Schools, Police Magistrates, Registrars, County Inspectors of Public Schools, Sheriffs? v—14. 1892.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

89. Describe generally the physical characteristics of the British Islands, and show how these have to a large extent determined the occupations of the people in the various parts of the Islands. 1892.

90. What, and where to be found are the evidences of the occupation of England by:—

(*a*) The Celts.
(*b*) The Romans.
(*c*) The Danes.
(*d*) The Norman French? 1889.

91. Name and give the dates of the various invasions of Britain, and mention the permanent results of these invasions with regard to:—

(*a*) Our language.
(*b*) Our form of government. 1888.

92. Give a concise account of the invasion of Britain:

(*a*) By the Romans.
(*b*) By the Saxons.
(*c*) By the Normans.
(*d*) Show how the country and its people were affected by these invasions. 1890.

93. What English kings were connected with the crusades? Show how these wars affected the English people. 1889.

94. Mention, and trace the results of, an important event in each of the following reigns:—

(*a*) John.
(*b*) Henry VIII.
(*c*) Charles I. 1888.

95. Sketch very briefly the character, life, and reign of any three of the following rulers of England, particularizing only those acts or events which are of considerable historical importance:—

(*a*) King John.
(*b*) King Henry VII.
(*c*) King James I.
(*d*) Oliver Cromwell. 1892.

96. Outline, with brief notes, as to their causes and

effects, the constitutional changes that occurred during any two of the following reigns :—

(*a*) That of John.
(*b*) That of Henry III.
(*c*) That of Charles I.
(*d*) That of Charles II.
(*e*) That of William III. 1889.

97. Give an account of the struggle for civil liberty in England during the reigns of the Stuarts, with the immediate causes and effects of this struggle. 1890.

98. Define the position of the following places and connect them with important events and dates in English History :—

(*a*) Agincourt.
(*b*) Naseby.
(*c*) Utrecht.
(*d*) Plassey.
(*e*) Saratoga.
(*f*) Trafalgar.
(*g*) Fontainebleau.

99. (*a*) Give an account of the war between Britain and Napoleon I., dealing only with the chief events.
(*b*) Show how trade, finance and manufactures were affected in Britain by this war. 1890.

100. Give an account of the last war with Napoleon Bonaparte, stating briefly its causes and its results. 1891.

101. Write short notes upon any eight of the following historical characters, describing very briefly what these men did, or tried to do, for the benefit, honor, or renown of England :—

(*a*) Stephen Langton.
(*b*) Simon de Montfort.
(*c*) John Wiclif.
(*d*) William Caxton.
(*e*) Sir Francis Drake.
(*f*) Sir John Eliot.
(*g*) Sir Henry Vane.
(*h*) Robert Blake (admiral).
(*i*) Charles Montague.
(*j*) John Wesley.
(*k*) William Wilberforce.
(*l*) Horatio Nelson. 1892.

102. Sketch the leading features of the reign of George III. 1889.

103. Describe as fully as you can the political, social and commercial reforms effected or attempted by Canning, Peel, and Huskisson, 1822-7. 1892.

104. Give an account of the Chartist Agitation. Enumerate the demands made by the leaders of the movement, and show how far these demands have been satisfied. 1889.

105. State briefly the arguments that were used for and against The repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846. Give an account of the Repeal Agitation and of its results. 1891.

106. Give a short account of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, with a statement as full as you can of its causes and its results. Describe the improvements effected in the political, social and material condition of India since the Mutiny. 1892.

107. Give an account of some of the more important scientific inventions and discoveries which characterize the nineteenth century. 1891.

108. Give an account of the following, with the causes that led to the passing of each Act :—

(*a*) The Test Act, 1673.
(*b*) Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829.
(*d*) Reform Bill, 1832.
(*e*) Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1849.
(*f*) Irish Land Acts, 1870-1881. 1890.

109. Give some account of :—

(*a*) The more important Acts passed by the British Parliament since 1869.
(*b*) The difficult governmental problems confronting English statesmen to-day and needing settlement. 1892.

110. Enumerate the principal inventions and discoveries that have contributed to develop the commercial and the industrial progress of Great Britain in modern times. 1888.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

111. Describe the causes, progress, and results of The Seven Years' War 1756-1763, in so far as American affairs were concerned. 1891.

112. Write a brief account of the War of 1812 1888.

113. Detail the causes of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and the results that flowed from it. 1889.

114. Give the geographical position and historical significance of :—

(*a*) Ridgeway.
(*b*) Kingston.
(*c*) Navy Island.
(*d*) Lundy's Lane.
(*e*) Chateauguay.
(*f*) Moravian Town.
(*g*) Amherstburg.
(*h*) Newark (Niagara).
(*i*) Isle of Orleans.
(*j*) Louisburg. 1891.

115. Give an account of the Montreal Riots of 1849, stating the causes that led to them. What result followed the riots? 1891.

116. Give an account of The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and of its effects upon trade between Canada and the United States during the period of its continuance. When and how was the treaty terminated? 1891.

117. State fully the circumstances that led up to Canadian Confederation. 1889.

118. Give as full an account as you can of the causes which operated to bring about the British North America Act of 1867, and of the constitutional settlements effected by the Act, both as regards the Provinces and the Dominion. 1892.

119. Give an account of the passage of The British North America Act, and of the difficulties of which it

was intended to be the solution, and of the advantages hoped to be gained from it. 1891.

120. Give an account of the Constitution and Government of Canada, and show the relations of the Provinces to the Federal Authority and of the Federal Authority to the Home Government, stating definitely the distribution of legislative powers as between the Provinces and the Dominion. 1891.

121. Under the following heads explain, as briefly and as clearly as you can, how the Dominion of Canada is governed :—

(*a*) The House of Commons.
(*b*) The Senate.
(*c*) The Governer-general.
(*d*) The Provincial Legislatures.
(*e*) The sources of Revenue. 1888.

122. Outline briefly the Constitution of Canada as defined by the British North America Act of 1867, noting the functions generally of the Dominion and Local Legislatures. State which has jurisdiction in matters affecting :—

(*a*) Indian Affairs.
(*b*) Education.
(*c*) Fisheries.
(*d*) Rivers and Streams.
(*e*) Postal Service.
(*f*) Militia.
(*g*) Municipal Institutions.
(*h*) Bankruptcy.
(*i*) Penitentiaries.
(*j*) Gaols.
(*k*) Reformatories. 1889.

123. Give short accounts of :—

(*a*) The Washington Treaty of 1871.
(*b*) The Seigniorial Tenure Act.
(*c*) The Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.
(*d*) The Ashburton Treaty. 1891.

124. Give an account of the passing of The Act of Uuion of 1841, describing :—

(*a*) The causes that led to it.
(*b*) Its provisions.
(*c*) Its effects.

125. Write short descriptive and explanatory accounts of :—

(*a*) The Northwest rebellion of 1885.
(*b*) The Washington Treaty of 1871.
(*c*) The Founding of the Public School System of Ontario under Egerton Ryerson.
(*d*) The Quebec Act of 1774. 1892.

126. Write full explanatory notes on any three of the following :—

(*a*) Treaty of Paris 1763.
(*b*) Federal Union.
(*c*) British North America Act.
(*d*) National Policy.
(*e*) Unrestricted Reciprocity. 1890.

127. (*a*) Sketch, as fully as time will permit, the War of 1812-14, giving cause, leading events, and names of principal actors in the War. 1890.

(*b*) Describe in detail the Municipal System of Ontario. 1890.

PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS.

GEOGRAPHY.

128. Account for the following :—

(*a*) Hail.
(*b*) Snow.
(*c*) Fog.
(*d*) Springs.
(*e*) Deltas.
(*f*) Land and sea breezes.
(*h*) Variation of climate.
(*i*) Variation in the length of our days and nights. 1888.

129. Describe the different ocean currents. Give their causes and show by examples the effect produced by these currents on the climate and natural productions of different countries. 1888.

130. State the causes and directions of the trade winds, the monsoons, and the land and sea breezes; and show how trade, climate and productions are affected by them. 1889.

131. Show by means of a diagram, and explain fully the position of the earth with reference to the sun during :—

(*a*) The equinoxes.
(*b*) Our summer solstice.
(*c*) Our winter solstice.

Account for the position and explain the use of the great and the small circles—including tropics and polar circles—found on a map of the world. 1890.

132. Describe and account for the relation between Vegetation and Climate. Describe in a general way the various Zones of Vegetation into which the earth's surface has been divided. 1891.

133. Describe the Trade Winds, giving their localities and their general directions. Describe fully their causes and the causes of their constancy. Give a similar description of the Return Trade Winds. 1891.

134. (*a*) Explain fully what is meant by Longitude and Latitude as geographical terms, and show how Longitude and Latitude are measured. In illustration of your answer explain fully what is meant when we say that the Observatory of Toronto is situate in Longitude 79° 23′ 38″ west, and in Latitude 43° 39′ 35″ north.

(*b*) Explain what is meant by solar time. Show how the solar time of any particular place on the earth's surface (as for example, Toronto) is determined. Show also where places must be situated to have the same solar time as that of Toronto, and where places must be situated to have a solar time differing from that of Toronto by one hour, two hours, three hours, etc.

(*c*) Describe what is meant by standard time in North America. When it is twelve noon by standard time in Toronto what o'clock is it at Greenwich, England? 1892.

135. Describe generally the surface physical features of Canada. 1891.

136. Discuss the influence of the great physical features of North America upon:—

(*a*) The growth of grain, fruit and cotton.

(*b*) Mining, lumbering, grazing and manufacturing.

(*c*) Internal and foreign trade. 1888.

137. Describe and illustrate by diagram the water system of Ontario. 1888.

138. Give a detailed account of the trade carried on among the provinces of Canada. 1890.

139. Describe particularly the mineral resources of the various Provinces of Canada, specifying where they are found, and as far as you can the extent to which they have been utilized. 1892.

140. Enumerate particularly the various natural resources of the several Provinces of the Dominion, stating as nearly as possible, where these are found. Also state in a general way to what extent these natural resources have been already utilized in our industries and trade. 1891.

141. Give an account of the natural resources of British Columbia and the Basin of the Mackenzie river, with the probable effects of their development on the future of the Canadian North-West. 1889.

142. Draw an outline map of the United States, showing the water system and describing its effects on commerce, climate and productions. 1889.

143. Describe the New England States under the following headings :—

(*a*) Face of the country.

(*b*) Drainage.

(*c*) Climate.

(*d*) Soil and natural productions.
(*e*) Industries of the different States. 1890.

144. Give an account of Jamaica :—

(*a*) Its position.
(*b*) Physical features.
(*c*) Climate.
(*d*) Natural resources.
(*e*) Commercial products.
(*f*) Government and population. 1891.

145. Locate as definitely as possible, the following places, mentioning for what each is remarkable :—

(*a*) Heidelberg.
(*b*) Aden.
(*c*) Duluth.
(*d*) Calcutta.
(*e*) Carthagena.
(*f*) Victoria.
(*g*) Sault Ste. Marie.
(*h*) Halifax. 1889.

146. Locate the great commercial centres of the British colonies throughout the world, and mention the foreign trade for which each is specially noted. 1888.

147. Locate the principal commercial centres of the British Islands, indicating their most important trade relations and mentioning for what each centre is specially noted. 1889.

148. (*a*) Name and locate five of the most important British possessions in the Eastern Hemisphere.

(*b*) Name the chief imports which Britain receives from these colonies individually. 1890.

149. Give the Geographical position of, and write full but concise descriptive notes upon, ten of the following places (of which, however, at least five must be outside of Canada):—

(*a*) Three Rivers.
(*b*) St. John (N.B.)
(*c*) Yarmouth (N.S.)
(*d*) Winnipeg.
(*e*) Regina.
(*f*) Vancouver.
(*g*) Esquimalt.
(*h*) St. John's (Nfld.)
(*i*) Liverpool.
(*j*) Birmingham.
(*k*) Leeds.
(*l*) Sheffield.
(*m*) Portsmouth.
(*n*) Plymouth.
(*o*) Glasgow.
(*p*) Dundee.
(*q*) Aberdeen.
(*r*) Paisley.
(*s*) Belfast.
(*t*) Cork.
(*u*) Calcutta.
(*v*) Bombay.
(*w*) Capetown.
(*x*) Melbourne.
(*y*) Sydney.
(*z*) Wellington. 1892.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF GREECE.

150. Give the ancient and modern names, and describe the situation of the different seas, gulfs, lakes, and rivers of Greece. 1884.

151. Describe a voyage from Iolchos to Colchis. 1885.

152. Mention by their ancient names the chief natural features of Greece. 1883.

153. Describe the political constitution of Sparta. 1884.

154. Give an account of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes. 1884.

155. Sketch the history of the Persian invasion under Xerxes, (B.C. 480), describing more particularly the achievements of the Greeks at Thermopylæ and Salamis. Sketch briefly the military operations of the Persians and the Greeks during the next year, (B. C. 479), and state your opinion as to the general influence of the invasion upon the subsequent history of the Grecian States. 1891.

156. What changes took place in Greece between B. C. 479, and B.C. 431? 1885.

157. Name the more important causes leading to the Peloponnesian War. 1884 and 1887.

158. Write an article on the Geography of Attica. 1886.

159. Give a short account of the steps by which Athens passed from a monarchical to a democratic government. 1886.

160. Sketch the life of Aristides, showing his influence on Greek History. 1886.

161. Sketch the career of Themistocles. 1884 and 1889.

162. Sketch the history of the Peloponnesian War up to the peace of Nicias. 1883.

163. (*a*) Give an account of the character and life of Pericles.

(*b*) Describe succinctly the supremacy of Athens as to:—(1) Political power; (2) Trade and commerce; (3) Literature and art, during the so-called "Age of Pericles," (B.C. 465 to 429). Enumerate the great Athenians that flourished during this period and briefly mention what they did to make the Age of Pericles one of the most brilliant epochs in the world's history.

(*c*) Sketch briefly the causes which, after Pericles' death, operated to bring about a rapid decline in the greatness of Athens. 1892.

164. (*a*) Examine at length into the causes that led to the Peloponnesian War.

(*b*) Mention the states that took part in it on either side.

(*c*) And give an account of the progress of the war from the peace of Nicias till its close, mentioning names and dates when possible. 1886.

165. Show the part taken in Grecian History by:—

(*a*) Miltiades.
(*b*) Themistocles.
(*c*) Pericles.
(*d*) Cleon, and
(*e*) Alcibiades. 1883.

166. Trace the leading events in the Peloponnesian War. 1885.

167. Sketch the political career of Kimon, or write a biographical sketch of Socrates. 1890.

168. What and where are:—

(*a*) Akte.
(*b*) Abydos.

(*c*) Kythera.
(*d*) Phokis? 1890.

169. Give a short account of the Attic Drama. 1883.

170. Write a short paper on "The Isles of Greece." 1886.

171. Show the influence of the Persian Invasions on subsequent Grecian History. 1883.

172. Sketch the career of Philip of Macedon, and give some account of the resistance offered to his ambition by Demosthenes. Give your estimate of the influence of Philip's successes upon the development of Political freedom in the ancient world. 1891.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF GREECE AND ROME.

173. Briefly indicate the influence of physical geography on the ancient history of Greece and Italy. 1885.

174. What and where were:—

(*a*) Phocis.
(*b*) Cythera.
(*c*) Colophon.
(*d*) Lucania.
(*e*) Lilybæum.
(*f*) Cumæ? 1889.

175. State briefly the conquest of Carthage and Greece by Rome. 1885.

176. Trace the course of the Roman conquest of Greece from the beginning of the second Macedonian War to the fall of Corinth. 1885.

177. Name the cities of:—

(*a*) Gallia Cisalpina..
(*b*) Latium.
(*c*) Achaia and,
(*d*) Ionia, adding brief descriptive notes, and giving, where possible, the modern name. 1885.

178. Name the chief divisions of Ancient Italy and Rome. 1885.

179. Relate the history of the Roman War against Antiochus. 1884.

180. Remark on the political measures proposed by Caius Sempronius Gracchus. 1889.

181. Give an account of the social and political struggles in Rome from the time of the Gracchi to the death of Sulla. 1886.

182. Name the provinces of Italia, and Hellas, showing their relative position. 1883.

183. Mention the ancient divisions and chief towns of Central Italy. 1884.

184. Mention the principal events in the struggle between the Plebs and the Aristocracy, from the time of the Gracchi, to the death of Sulla. 1883.

185. Give an account of the Roman Republic in its highest state of development. 1884.

186. What changes in the constitution of Rome were effected by Sulla? 1884.

187. Describe the civil conflicts in Rome from the death of Marius to that of Julius Cæsar. 1885.

188. Trace the origin of the Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey, mention the events in the War that seem to throw light on the characters of these generals. 1886.

189. Sketch briefly the political and military career of Julius Cæsar, accounting as far as you can for its success. Give your estimate of Cæsar's character and abilities; also of the influence of his career upon the history of the world. 1891.

190. Sketch the career of Julius Cæsar, and that of Augustus. 1883.

191. What and where were:—

Naxos, Eubœa, Numidia, Actium? 1888.

192. Write a short biographical sketch of Cimon, or of Alcibiades, and of L. Cornelius Sulla, or of Octavianus up to the time of his return to Rome from the East. (B.C. 29). 1888.

193. Where are:—

(*a*) Delphi, Salamis, Platææ, Peiræeus, Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium?

(*b*) For what are these places famed in History? 1887.

194. Remark, with reference to particular measures, on the administration of domestic affairs by Augustus. 1890.

195. Describe briefly the position (using modern names) of the following:—

(*a*) Gallia Cisalpina.
(*b*) Gallia Transalpina.
(*c*) Liguria.
(*d*) Etruria.
(*e*) Latium.
(*f*) Samnium.

(*g*) Apulia.
(*h*) Asia (propria),
(*i*) Cilicia.
(*j*) Bithynia and Pontus
(*k*) Thracia.
(*l*) Dacia.
(*m*) Africa (propria).
(*n*) Numidia.
(*o*) Mauritania. 1891.

196. Write a short biographical account of Aristides, and of Augustus after his assumption of supreme authority. 1887.

197. Trace the course of Roman conquest around the Mediterranean, giving dates. 1883.

198. Briefly describe the constitution of Rome under Augustus. 1883.

199. (*a*) Enumerate and give the geographical location of the territories that acknowledged the rule or leadership of: (1) Athens, (2) Sparta, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War.

(*b*) Enumerate and locate the regions comprised within the Roman Empire at the Birth of Christ, using in your answer, as far as possible, both the ancient names and their modern equivalents. 1892.

200. Describe the internal administration of Augustus. 1884.

201. (*a*) Give an account of the character of the government of Augustus (B. C. 31—A. D. 14) specifying what he did:—(1) To secure permanency and strength in his position as chief of the empire. (2) To secure an unopposed and authoritative administration of affairs both in Rome and throughout the empire.

(*b*) Give some account of the condition of the people of Rome under Augustus as regards:—(1) their political

condition; (2) their morals and social life; (3) their religion.

(*c*) Describe very briefly the literary activity of Rome during the time of Augustus, mentioning some of the writers and writings that contributed towards making it famous as the "Augustan age" of Latin literature. 1892.

202. Give the location of the following places, and mention anything noteworthy concerning them:—

(*a*) Abydos.
(*b*) Beneventum.
(*c*) Granicus.
(*d*) Ilissus.
(*e*) Lerna.
(*f*) Minturnæ.
(*g*) Mycenæ.
(*h*) Sulmo.
(*i*) Tempe.
(*j*) Veii. 1883.

203. Name and give the general position of the chief Roman possessions in the time of Augustus. 1887.

204. State generally the extent of the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus, using modern geographical names. 1890.

205. What characteristics enabled the Romans to conquer their neighbors and establish the Empire?

206. Briefly describe the Roman Constitution under Augustus. Why was the government of the early emperors so stable compared with the preceding period? 1886.

207. Compare the Greeks and Romans with special reference to their sports, their literature, and their treatment of women. 1885.

208. Describe the boundaries of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus, and mention briefly and in

chronological order when and how the territories lying outside of Italy were acquired. 1886.

209. Give the ancient and modern names of the six principal rivers of Italy. Describe their course and name the towns situated on their banks. 1884.

210. Name the rivers, lakes, and promontories of Italy and Greece, and the littoral islands of Asia Minor.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF ENGLAND.

211. Give an account of the Norman Conquest, pointing out its influence on English History. 1886.

212. What is meant by the Feudal System? In what sense may it still be said to prevail in England? 1884.

213. Over what countries did Henry II. rule? Mention by what right or title he ruled over each. 1886.

214. Give the causes of the Hundred Years' War, and sketch the history of the latter half of it. 1886.

215. Tell what you know of the Crusades in which English Monarchs engaged. 1884.

216. (*a*) Describe the conditions portrayed in More's Utopia, in respect to labor, public health, political and social equality, punitory laws, public education, and religious toleration, and compare them with the actual conditions, in these respects, that existed in England at the time the book was written.

(*b*) Show briefly how far the conditions portrayed in the Utopia have been since realized in the actual social development of the nation. 1892.

217. Characterize the statesmanship of Thomas Cromwell, and point out with some detail its results upon the prerogative of the Monarch. 1890.

218. Sketch the career of Thomas Cromwell, with special reference to :—

(*a*) The power of the Throne.
(*b*) The status of the Church.
(*c*) The status of Parliament. 1891.

219. Enumerate and describe succinctly the successive steps by which Henry VIII., effected the severance of England from the Roman Communion. 1887.

220. What was the attitude assumed towards the Church by Elizabeth on her accession? What in your opinion led her to assume that attitude? 1888.

221. Describe as tersely as you can the character of Elizabeth. 1888.

222. Sketch the character of Elizabeth, illustrating it by reference to her acts as monarch of England. 1891.

223. (*a*) Describe carefully the industrial development and commercial progress that characterized the reign of Elizabeth, and as far as possible account for the same.

(*b*) Sketch also the improvement which was made during Elizabeth's reign in the social life of the people, and in their dwellings, furniture, clothing, food, etc. 1892.

224. Draw a map of Wales, showing the counties, chief towns, and physical features. 1883.

225. Write a paper on the social life of the English people in the time of Elizabeth, dealing more especially with such political, commercial or other tendencies as in your opinion more particularly affected that social life. 1890.

226. Describe the social, political, and literary condition of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. 1885.

227. Describe and illustrate the intellectual and commercial activity of the nation in the time of Elizabeth. 1887.

228. "The poem [The Faerie Queen] expressed, indeed, the very life of the time." Explain what the historian means. 1889.

229. Describe the condition of literature and learning in England during the latter half of the sixteenth century. 1883.

230. Sketch in brief outline, the history of the Conquest of Ireland up to the time of the end of the reign of Elizabeth. 1890.

231. Give an account of the voyages of discovery of the Tudor period. 1886.

232. In what lay the strength of the titles of Henry VII., and James I., to the Crown of England? Mention any other claimants of the Crown at the time of their respective accessions, and discuss the validity of their claims. 1883.

233. Give an account of the literary activity that characterized the later years of the sixteenth century

and the early years of the seventeenth, briefly describing the writers and writings (omitting, however, Shakespeare and his writings) that contributed towards making this period one of the most brilliant in English literary history. 1892.

234. Write an article on James I., and his favorites, and show what influence government by favorites, had on English Constitutional History. 1886.

235. Describe briefly and generally the relations between King and Parliament in the reign of James I. 1888.

236. Explain and contrast the foreign policies of Elizabeth and James I. 1884.

237. (*a*) Describe the character of a typical puritan English gentleman in the reign of James I.

(*b*) Describe the influence of the translation of the Bible into English, upon the intellectual, social, and moral life of the people. 1891.

238. Sketch fully the personal character and political conduct of James I., making special reference to his contests with the Parliament. Summarize briefly what Parliament had accomplished by the end of his reign in establishing and securing its rights and liberties. 1892.

239. Cortrast the attitude of Parliament towards the Crown in the time of Henry VII., and in that of Charles I., and account for the change. 1885.

240. Sketch the personal character and public career of Sir John Eliot, making special reference to his efforts to secure the responsibility of the King's ministers to

Parliament, and to maintain the rights and privileges of the Church as established by law. 1892.

241. Sketch the character of Pym, and his qualities and capacities as a parliamentary leader. Give an account of his public career, explaining its chief incidents by special reference to his convictions (*a*) that "as an element of constitutional life Parliament is of higher value than the Crown;" (*b*) that "in Parliament itself the essential part is the Commons." 1892.

242. Give a succinct account of the causes, character, and extent of the Puritan emigration to New England in the reign of Charles I. 1892.

243. Describe the means made use of by Charles I. to obtain revenues during the years (1629—1640). Illustrate your answer by references to particular acts. 1891.

244. Sketch the history of the Long Parliament from its first assemblage to the attempted arrest of the "Five Members." 1891.

245. Sketch concisely the character of Wentworth (Lord Strafford). How was he regarded by his sovereign? 1889.

246. Sketch the careers of:—

(*a*) Cardinal Wolsey.
(*b*) Archbishop Cranmer.
(*c*) Archbishop Laud. 1884.

247. Describe generally the condition of England, from a commercial or financial point of view, in the time of Charles I. To what cause would you be inclined to attribute that condition? 1889.

248. What means were employed by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. respectively to obtain money by irregular ways? 1885.

249. Give an account of the struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament. 1884, and 1886.

250. Write short lives of Alfred, William I, and Charles I. 1883.

251. Describe the "New Model." Give an account of its political opinions, and sketch briefly its political conduct from the battle of Naseby (1645) to the expulsion of the Forty Members "Pride's Purge" (December 1648). 1891.

252. Give a short account of the more important difficulties both foreign and domestic, with which the Commonwealth during the first stages of its existence had to contend. 1890.

253. Describe briefly the geographical position and historical significance of the following: (NOTE.—Any ten will be considered a full answer).

(*a*) Sedgemoor.
(*b*) Dover.
(*c*) Breda.
(*d*) Worcester.
(*e*) Dunbar.
(*f*) Wexford.
(*g*) Drogheda.
(*h*) Oxford (1642-1646).
(*i*) Uxbridge.
(*j*) Bristol (1643-1645).
(*k*) Chalgrove Field,
(*l*) Nottingham and Northampton (1642).
(*m*) York (1640).
(*n*) Berwick.
(*o*) Rhé.
(*p*) Kinsale (1601).
(*q*) Zutphen.
(*r*) Pinkie.
(*s*) Flodden. 1891.

254. Remark briefly on Cromwell's foreign policy. 1889.

255. Sketch the history of the Parliament of 1654, describing: (*a*) the causes and occasion of its convening; (*b*) its constitution and powers; (*c*) its line of action and what it accomplished: (*d*) its conflict with the Protector; and (*e*) the effects of its dissolution; (1) upon the policy of Cromwell, (2) upon the political convictions of the people. 1892.

256. Give a graphic account of the personal rule of Cromwell from the dissolution of the first Protectorate Parliament (Jan. 1655) until his death, making special reference: (*a*) to what he accomplished for the "healing and settling" of the internal affairs of the three kingdoms; (*b*) to his administration of foreign affairs. In your answer shew wherein you think his policy, whether domestic or foreign, was blamable or praiseworthy. 1892.

257. Write an account of Cromwell's rule as Protector, commenting on his treatment of Parliament. 1887.

258. Sketch the chief events in the history of the Long Parliament, giving dates and mentioning names where possible. 1886.

259. "The Restoration brought Charles to Whitehall and in an instant" says Green, "the whole face of England was changed." Explain and amplify this statement. 1890.

260. Give an account of the first Parliament of Charles II. (the Convention Parliament) showing especially; (*a*) the cause and manner of its convening; (*b*) the part it took in the restoration of the monarchy and the infliction of penalties on those concerned in the late king's death;

what it did towards readjusting and settling the respective rights of the crown and the people. 1892.

261. . . . . "The wonderful activity of directly scientific thought which distinguished the age of the Restoration."—*Green.* Describe and illustrate in outline this activity. 1888.

262. Describe the Act of Uniformity of 1662, the conditions which made it possible, and the consequences that flowed from it. 1891.

263. Give an outline of the political history of England during the reign of Charles II. 1886.

264. Write brief critical or explanatory notes on each of the following:—

(*a*) The Puritan emigration to New England.
(*b*) Self-renouncing ordinance.
(*c*) Instrument of government (1653).
(*d*) Test Act (1673).
(*e*) Habeas Corpus Act. 1889.

265. Give some account of the careers and characters of:—

(*a*) Thomas More.
(*b*) Francis Bacon.
(*c*) Lord Strafford.
(*d*) Oliver Cromwell.
(*e*) Edward Hyde. 1883.

266. Give an account of the circumstances under which Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act were obtained, and state the object of each. 1883.

267. Contrast the social and religious aspects which

England presented before and after the Restoration. 1891.

268. Portray the influence of Puritanism upon the social life and moral and religious character of the people during the period of its sway, selecting as types :—

(*a*) Colonel Hutchison.
(*b*) Milton.
(*c*) Cromwell.
(*d*) Bunyan. 1892.

269. Give some account of the development of physical science and natural philosophy during the 17th, century. 1891.

270. Mention the six battles that in your opinion were of most importance in the historical period covered by this examination (1485–1688); describe particularly where they were fought, between what forces, under what leaders, for what causes, and with what results. Describe also why they were important, and why in your opinion they should be considered as the six most important battles of the period. 1892.

271. Give brief geographical accounts of the foreign territories acquired or lost by Britain during the period covered by this examination (1492–1688), and also brief historical accounts of the principal events connected with their acquisition or loss. 1891.

272. What was the extent of the royal authority at the accession of Henry VII.? Trace the changes affecting the powers of the King from Henry VII. to William III. 1884.

273. Describe the relations and conduct towards England of William Prince of Orange, prior to the invitation, 1891.

274. Enumerate briefly the causes of the Revolution. of 1688. 1884.

275. Detail the events which led to the Revolution of 1688. 1884.

276. Give your own views of the causes which led to the Reformation in England, the Civil War, the Restoration, and the Revolution. 1883.

PASS MATRICULATION.

277. State the principal provisions of the Declaration of Rights. 1887.

278. What were the chief provisions of the Bill of Rights? 1884.

279. Give an account of the legal establishment of religious toleration in England. 1886.

280. (*a*) Describe concisely the principal provisions of the Bill of Rights (1689), and shew why it was necessary to put these provisions in the form of a Statute.

(*b*) Describe concisely the means taken during the reign of William III., to secure: (1) the meeting of Parliament at least once every year; (2) the control of Parliament over the Army; (3) the keeping of Parliament in accord with the opinions of the people; (4) the freedom of the press; (5) the independence of the judiciary; (6) the maintenance of the coinage of the

realm at its proper standard of weight and purity. 1892.

281. "In outer seeming," says Green, "the Revolution of 1688, had only transferred the Sovereignty over England, from James to William and Mary. In actual fact it was transferring the Sovereignty from the King to the House of Commons." Support this assertion and point out at length the changes in the machinery of government which followed this transference. 1880.

282. Draw a map of Ireland. 1884.

283. Mention the chief legislative enactments of the reign of William III, briefly explaining each. 1888.

284. Write a brief article on the constitutional history of the reign of William III. 1886.

285. (*a*) Write accounts concisely describing: (1) the origin in England of the system of government by party cabinets; (2) the foundation of the Bank of England; (3) the beginning of the present National Debt of England. Describe also how it is that the National Debt has come to be in some respects a great national convenience and a safeguard to the nation in favor of stability of government.

(*b*) Give some account of the literary activity that characterized the opening years of the eighteenth century. 1892.

286. How was the Act of Union (1707) brought about? State its main provisions. 1887.

287. Describe the difficulties and obstacles that stood in the way of the union of England and Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. How were these overcome or

removed? What were the provisions of the Act of Union? What have been the practical advantages of the Union? 1891.

288. Give an account of the Campaigns of Marlborough. 1884.

289. How was the peace of Utrecht brought about? What were the terms of this peace? 1886.

290. Give an account of the foreign policy of William III., and sketch the military career of Marlborough down to the peace of Utrecht. 1885.

291. Mention and explain the causes that contributed to the glory of Queen Anne's reign. 1885.

292. Contrast the political and social condition of England in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne. 1883.

293. Sketch the character of William III., and Queen Anne. 1883.

294. Describe the growth of the power of the Parliament under the Stuarts. 1884.

295. Mention and discuss the different views of the government held by the Tudors and Stuarts. 1883.

296. What were the general characteristics of the Tudor Sovereigns? What of the Stuart Sovereigns? 1884.

297. Compare the Stuart with the Tudor Sovereigns in their dealings with Parliament. 1887.

298. What different attempts were made by the Tudor and Stuart Monarchs to rule without a Parliament? 1885.

299. In what respect were:—

(*a*) The allegiance of the subject.
(*b*) The liberty of the subject.
(*c*) The succession to the throne.
(*d*) The colonial possessions, affected during the Tudor and Stuart Periods? 1885.

300. What right had George I., to the throne of England? Who was his competitor? Show by a genealogical diagram the relationship between them. 1883-4-6 and 1892.

301. Write short notes on the National Debt, the Mutiny Act, the Riot Act. 1888.

302. (*a*) Sketch the character and the political and military career of Marlborough. What do you think are the lessons to be deduced from a study of his life?

(*b*) Discuss the relative merits of the respective titles of George I. and the son of James II. to the throne of England.

(*c*) Describe the influence which the accession and reign of George I. had upon parliamentary government in England. 1892.

303. Give an account of Walpole as a Minister of Finance. What were the principles of his financial policy? How far was he able to carry his principles into effect and wherein did he fail? Describe the influence of his policy as Finance Minister and Premier upon the mercantile prosperity of the nation. 1891.

304. (*a*) Describe the material condition of the English Nation at the time of Walpole's ascendancy; (*b*) remark on his financial policy, substantiating your

opinions by reference to particular measures advocated by him. 1890.

305. Write an article on the political history and character of Walpole 1886.

306. Mention in order from south to north, the chief inlets or openings into the land, and the seaport towns on the east coast of England and Scotland. 1883.

307. Narrate briefly the principal occurrences in the history of the young Pretender's Invasion of (1745). 1888.

308. Tell the story of Braddock's expedition. What causes led to this war, and what influence had the war on the history of America. 1886.

309. Describe and account for the religious revival which characterized the middle of the 18th century. Mention some results of that revival which extended beyond the immediate sphere of its action. 1891.

310. Narrate the course of events which led to: (*a*) the cession of Canada to England; (*b*) the severance of England's North American Colonies from the Mother Country. 1887.

311. Follow very briefly Clive through his Indian career. 1889.

312. Describe the physical features of Hindostan. 1884.

313. (*a*) What were the causes of the American War of Independence.

(*b*) Sketch the history of this war to Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. 1886.

314. Sketch the personal character and political career of the elder Pitt (Lord Chatham) stating particularly his efforts: (*a*) in upholding the honor of the empire abroad; (*b*) in promoting the independence of Parliament and Parliamentary reform; (*c*) in preventing the secession of the American Colonies. Mention any other notable efforts which Chatham made to promote the welfare of the kingdom and advance its honor. 1891.

315. Describe generally the extent and boundaries of the British Possessions in North America: (*a*) at the beginning of the Seven Years' War (1756); (*b*) at the close of the War of American Independence (1783). 1891.

316. (*a*) Describe as fully as you can the causes which led the people of the thirteen American Colonies to declare their independence of England, July 4th, 1776.

(*b*) Describe succinctly the domestic troubles of England during the progress of the American War of Revolution (1776-1783). 1892.

317. Draw a map of the New England States. 1884.

318. "Wilkes was a worthless profligate, but he had a remarkable power of enlisting popular sympathy on his side, and by a singular irony of fortune he became the chief instrument in bringing about three of the greatest advances which our constitution has ever made."—*Green.*

Give a brief account of these "greatest advances," showing how they were brought about. 1886.

319. Locate as nearly as possible, and write notes on:—

(*a*) Athlone.
(*b*) Bayonne.
(*c*) Ticonderoga.
(*d*) Blair Athol.
(*e*) Namur.
(*f*) Saratoga.
(*g*) Ryswick.
(*h*) Yorktown. 1886.

320. (*a*) Sketch the beginnings of English rule in India. Describe its condition and extent at the conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).

(*b*) Sketch the history of India as a British possession from 1748 to 1773, making special reference to the career of Robert, Lord Clive.

(*c*) Describe the conduct of Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India with special reference to what he did for the extension and permanent establishment of British authority there. Describe briefly the causes, incidents and results of the trial of Hastings. 1892.

321. Enumerate and describe the improvements and advancements made in the technical arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of Britain from 1750 to 1790. 1891.

322. Write short notes on: (*a*) letters of Junius; (*b*) first public reports of Parliamentary Debate; (*c*) Burke's attitude towards the French Revolution; (*d*) prosecution of the North Briton. 1889.

323. Write notes on :—

(*a*) Admiral Byng.
(*b*) Culloden.
(*c*) Septennial Act.
(*d*) South Sea Scheme.
(*e*) Stamp Act.
(*f*) John Wesley.
(*g*) John Wilkes. 1883.

324. Describe the grievances and complaints of the people of Canada which led to the Constitutional Act of 1791. Describe the provisions of this Act and the hopes

of those who promoted it, and show wherein the Act was successful in allaying the discontents of the people, and wherein it was not successful. 1891.

325. (*a*) Describe carefully the provisions of: (1) the Treaty of Paris (1763); (2) the Treaty of Versailles (1783), so far as British power in North America was concerned.

(*b*) Describe carefully the causes which led to the passage of (1) the Quebec Act (1774), (2) the Constitutional Act (1791), and state concisely the principal provisions of these Acts. 1892.

326. Give an account of the events in the earlier part of the reign of George III. (1763-1792), which were concerned with the development of the freedom of the press and the increase of its influence. 1891.

327. Sketch briefly the life of Burke, with special reference to his political influence. 1887.

328. Write a short account of the literature of the last quarter of the eighteenth century with special reference to the influences exerted upon it by the great historical events of that period. 1887.

329. (*a*) Give as full an account as possible of the industrial improvement and commercial progress which were made in England in the eighteenth century, and describe carefully the influences, political or otherwise, which contributed towards producing this improvement and progress.

(*b*) Give a brief account of the moral and social reforms which characterized the century, and refer these, as far as possible, to the persons who were instrumental in effecting them. 1892.

330. What were the causes that led to the passing of the Act of Union of 1800? 1884.

331. Remark on the progress made by British industry during the eighteenth century; touching on population, wealth, agriculture, important branches of trades and manufactures, means of communication and transport, inventions and discoveries. 1888.

332. Describe briefly the international political relationships subsisting between the great European powers immediately prior to the conclusion of the peace of Amiens (1802). 1889.

333. Describe the policy of William Pitt towards Ireland. How far was he successful in carrying out his policy, and in what respects did he fail? What were the causes of his failure and the results of it? 1891

334. Trace the progress of English conquest in India from the time of Clive to that of Wellesley. 1883.

335. Give a concise account of the state of British industry at the time of Pitt's administration. 1890.

336. Sketch the career of Charles Fox. 1884.

337. Describe the political careers of the two Pitts. 1884.

338. Write short notes on:—

(*a*) Abercrombie.
(*b*) Arkwright.
(*c*) Camperdown.
(*d*) Dettingen.
(*e*) Dupleix.
(*f*) Ben. Franklin.
(*g*) Howe.
(*h*) Walcheren. 1883.

339. Sketch and contrast the respective attitudes of Burke and Pitt towards France during the progress of

the French Revolution (1789-1793). State and account for Pitt's final attitude towards the French Government of that time. 1891.

340. Write short notes on :—

(*a*) Declaration of Rights (1689).
(*b*) Stamp Act.
(*c*) Fox's India Bill.
(*d*) Act of Union with Ireland.
(*e*) Poyning's Act.
(*f*) Abolition of Slave Trade (1807). 1889.

341. Describe graphically the conflict at Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. 1891.

342. What was the condition of the English working classes in the beginning of the present century? To what influence would you be inclined to ascribe that condition? (Luddites, 1812-1816). 1888.

343. Explain the changes in the English constitutional system from the time of William III. to that of George III. 1883.

344. Write short notes on "Junius," Adam Smith and John Howard. 1888.

345. Sketch the history of Parliamentary Government during the reign of George III. 1885.

346. Describe briefly without entering into detail, the relations subsisting between King and Parliament in the reign of George III. 1887.

347. Sketch the naval history of the reign of George III. 1883.

348. Show how the personal character of John

Edward III. and George III. influenced the history of England. 1885.

349. Write short notes on :—

(*a*) Arkwright.
(*b*) Baxter.
(*c*) Erskine.
(*d*) Godolphin.
(*e*) Herschel.
(*f*) Jenner.
(*g*) Laud.
(*h*) Reynolds.
(*i*) Rodney.
(*j*) Wren. 1885.

350. "It is indeed from the fatal years which lie between the Peace of Amiens and the Battle of Waterloo that we must date that war of classes, that social severance between rich and poor, between employers and employed, which still forms the great difficulty of English politics."—*Green.* Explain tersely. 1889.

351. Give some historical and geographical reasons for Ireland's industrial and commercial inferiority as compared with England. 1887.

352. (*a*) Name and give the position of the chief seaports of Great Britain and Ireland: (*b*) account generally for the commercial importance of each. 1887.

353. Divide in general terms, Great Britain into its chief industrial areas, and state fully the nature and general extent of the industry carried on in each of such areas. 1890.

354. Describe the following districts :—

(*a*) Warwickshire.
(*b*) Antrim.
(*c*) Midlothian. 1885.

355. Sketch the physical features of Ireland, and point out its chief industries. 1885.

356. Locate and write notes on :—

(*a*) Manchester.
(*b*) Leeds.
(*c*) Nottingham.
(*d*) Maynooth.
(*e*) Paisley.
(*f*) Sunderland. 1886.

357. Name and give the position of the chief satellite island groups belonging to the British Archipelago. 1889.

358. Describe the principal British possessions in the West Indies, mentioning when and under what circumstances they were acquired. 1886.

359. Name the more important coal fields of England and Wales. 1889.

360. Write short notes on the productions and manufactures of Staffordshire and Kent. 1888.

361. Mention the chief manufacturing towns of England. Describe the situation of each and the nature of its manufactures. 1884.

362. Give a complete list of the British Colonies and foreign possessions throughout the world, describing the situation of each. 1883.

363. In what way did England acquire her possessions in and around the Mediterranean? 1885.

364. Draw maps of Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of Mexico, showing the British Provinces bordering on each. Name the chief navigable rivers that flow into each, and compare the probable nature and volume of the commerce carried on through each. 1885.

365. Draw an outline map of England and Wales

naming the counties and showing their relative size and position. 1886.

366. Mention the chief rivers of England and Wales, with the towns on their banks. 1884.

367. Trace the effect of geographical position on the history of England. 1885.

368. Describe accurately, by map or otherwise, the boundary between Canada and the United States. 1887.

369. Give a brief account of the principal currents of the Atlantic Ocean. Mention the inland seas which belong to the Atlantic Basin. 1884.

370. Describe and locate geographically, and write notes descriptive of the historical importance of any twelve of the following:—

(a) Platææ (B.C. 479).
(b) Delos (B.C. 477).
(c) Potidæa (B.C. 432).
(d) Syracuse (B.C. 413).
(e) Mantinea (B.C. 362).
(f) Beneventum (B.C. 275).
(g) Trasimenus (B.C. 217).
(h) Zama (B.C. 202).
(i) Corinth (B.C. 146).
(j) Philippi (B.C. 42).
(k) Londonderry (1689).
(l) Utrecht (1713).
(m) Yorktown (1781).
(n) St. Vincent (1797).
(o) Corunna (1809).
(p) Niagara (1759).
(q) Newark (1792-97).
(r) Queenston (1812).
(s) Quebec (1864).
(t) Batoche (1885). 1892.

371. Draw a map of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, indicating the important bays, capes, towns and rivers.

372. Indicate clearly the principal trade routes existing between Great Britain and her colonies, naming the ports

of export and import, and showing the character of the trade in each route. 1890.

373. Give a complete list of the Scottish Lakes, and a general description of each. 1884.

374. Give the boundaries, area and population of Ireland. Mention its seven largest rivers, and describe their course. 1883.

375. Mention a dozen of the most important fortified naval depôts for coal and provisions of the British Empire, indicating briefly the positions of each. 1888.

376. What commercial advantages will, in your opinion, accrue to Great Britain from her recent acquisition of Upper Burmah? 1888.

377. Indicate the tracks of the principal submarine cables uniting various portions of British Empire. 1889.

378. Locate: Ghent, Moville, Abbotsford. 1885.

379. Write an account of the abolition of slavery in the British dominions. 1886.

380. Mention and briefly describe the constitutional measures that distinguish the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., William III. and William IV. 1885.

381. Describe the changes in the English Constitution since the accession of George I. 1884.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

CANADIAN AND GENERAL.

382. Distinguish between stratified, unstratified, and metamorphic rocks; give examples of each, and state where each variety may be seen in abundance in Canada. 1890.

383. Describe the main physical features of the Dominion of Canada, and show how these influence *(a)* the climate of the different Provinces; *(b)* the distribution of the chief field and forest flora, cereals, grasses, fruits, timber, etc. 1890.

384. Is Sault Ste. Marie in your opinion, well or ill situated for a great commercial centre? Give full reasons for your answer. 1888.

385. Give generally the course of each of the chief canals of Canada. 1889.

386. Write a short note on the British North America Act. 1889.

387. Name the cities of Canada and state what led to the growth of each. 1885.

388. Name the British possessions in America other than Canada, and tell what each would probably export and what import. 1883.

389. Compare the climate, population and political institutions of England, Canada and the United States. 1886.

390. Give a brief particular account of the various

deposits of economic minerals and metals in the several Provinces of Canada. State in general terms the description and magnitude of the trade arising from the existence of these deposits. 1890.

391. *(a)* What natural advantages does the Province of Ontario afford its people? *(b)* What uses have the people made of such advantages? 1887.

392. What are the principal steamship lines connecting the Dominion with the mother country, and between what ports do they sail? 1883.

393. Name the principal connections by river, railway, and canal, between Toronto and the Atlantic. 1883.

394. Give a complete description of the railway system of the Province of Ontario. 1884.

395. What in your opinion, are the advantages *(a)* to Canada, *(b)* to the British Empire, of the Canadian Pacific Railway? 1887.

396. Draw an outline map of Spain and France showing the courses of the principal rivers with the cities and towns of importance on each river. 1886.

397. Enumerate the principal vegetable products of the south of Europe. 1887.

398. Name the more important exports of France, Italy, and Spain and Portugal. 1888.

399. Draw an outline map of Spain, France, Germany and Italy, naming and tracing the chief rivers and mountain chains. 1886.

400. Name the states composing the German Empire. 1884.

401. Mention the more important minerals of Europe, stating where each chiefly abounds. 1887.

402. Describe the mountain system of Germany, and the river system of France. 1883.

403. Name the capitals of modern Europe. State approximately the population, and give in a few words the chief characteristics of each. 1884.

404. Describe a coasting tour from the Straits of Gibraltar by the north coast to the Straits of Constantinople, naming the chief cities, capes and river mouths one would pass. 1883.

405. Trace the course of the Severn, the Rhine and the Danube, and mention the places of importance in the valley of each. 1884.

406. Describe the valleys of the Arno, Forth and Mersey, naming the cities on their banks. 1885.

407. "There are four divisions in which most of the various races of Europe may be classified." Make a detailed classification of the nationalities of Europe on this basis. 1890.

408. Describe a method of ascertaining the circumference of the earth. 1889.

409. Distinguish between Isothermal, Isotheral, and Isocheiminal Lines. How is the direction of Isothermal Lines generally determined? 1888.

410. Name the Southern States of the American Union with their capitals, and mention their chief physical features. 1884.

411. State the area, boundaries, and chief productions of Montana, Washington, and North and South Dakota. 1889.

412. Write a description of any of the following regions, naming the chief towns, as well as the political and natural divisions, and showing the commercial and agricultural interests:—

(a) The Mississippi Valley.
(b) Hudson Valley.
(c) Highlands of Scotland.
(d) St. Lawrence Valley.
(e) Rhine Valley.
(f) Central America. 1883.

413. Tell where the following places are situated, and for what they are remarkable:—Albacete, Bantry, Bridgetown, Gravesend, Jassy, Mauch Chunk, Nuremberg, Rivera, Tehuantepec, Tours, Zula, Upsala. 1883.